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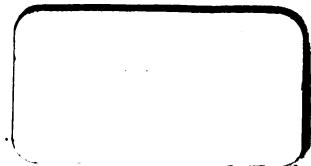
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INTER AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

*U. S. Congress. House. Committee on foreign
affairs*

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H. R. 688

A BILL TO AMEND THE JOINT RESOLUTION OF
JANUARY 27, 1942, ENTITLED "JOINT RESO-
LUTION TO ENABLE THE UNITED STATES
TO BECOME AN ADHERING MEM-
BER OF THE INTER AMERICAN
STATISTICAL INSTITUTE"

MAY 1, 1945

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs



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II

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INDEX

	Page
Dunn, Halbert L., Chief, Vital Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census; secretary-general of the Inter American Statistical Institute, statement by	2
Inter American Statistical Institute:	
Budget proposed for fiscal year	20
Current activities	14
Financial statements	23
Functional chart	Faces p.
Membership of governments	14
Progress report	22
Rate of expenditure	16
Report by House Foreign Affairs Committee on H. R. 688, pts I and II	25
Rice, Dr. Stuart A., Assistant Director, Bureau of the Budget in charge of Statistical Standards and first vice chairman of the Inter American Statistical Institute, statement by	2
Stettinius, Hon. Edward R., Secretary of State, Letter from	1

III

77

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TO ENABLE THE UNITED STATES TO BECOME AN ADHERING MEMBER OF THE INTER AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1945

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 10:30 a. m., Hon. Luther A. Johnson, of Texas, presiding.

Mr. JOHNSON. The committee has under consideration H. R. 688, a bill to amend the joint resolution of January 27, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter American Statistical Institute."

(H. R. 688 is as follows:)

[H. R. 688, 79th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To amend the joint resolution of January 27, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter American Statistical Institute"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter American Statistical Institute," approved January 27, 1942, is amended by striking out the two provisos contained therein and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Provided, That (1) the membership dues of the United States payable for any fiscal year shall not be paid unless, during the preceding fiscal year, at least eight other American nations shall have been in good standing as adhering members, and unless the dues paid by such other adhering members for the last preceding year for which such members were respectively obligated to pay dues shall have aggregated at least \$10,000, and (2) the total cost to the United States for any fiscal year, for adhering membership, shall not exceed \$35,000."

Mr. JOHNSON. What witnesses are here?

Dr. RICE. I am here, Mr. Chairman, and Dr. Dunn is also here.

Mr. JOHNSON. I think before we hear you I will ask the clerk to read a letter from the Secretary of State of April 19, 1945, with reference to this bill.

(The clerk read as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 19, 1945.

The Honorable SOL BLOOM,

Chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee, House of Representatives,

MY DEAR MR. BLOOM: I wish to express my hope for the early enactment by the Congress of your bill H. R. 688, introduced January 4, 1945. The bill would implement the joint resolution of January 27, 1942, by which the United States became an adhering member of the Inter American Statistical Institute, and its enactment would prevent a series of adverse consequences flowing from that resolution.

Two provisos, written into the joint resolution while it was under consideration by your committee, were designed to protect this Government against bearing an excessive or disproportionate share of the operating costs of the Institute. This commendable purpose had and still has the support of the Department of State. However, the full effects of the provisos were unforeseen. They are proving to be inequitable and are hampering the development of the Institute and its usefulness to this Government. Moreover, they are susceptible of producing misunderstandings and reprisals among our sister republics. An analysis of the issues in relation to your bill, based upon the legislative history of the original joint resolution, is attached.

The Inter American Statistical Institute has become an important instrument for the improvement of economic and social relationships among the nations of the Western Hemisphere, and is providing this Government with new means of access to vital information. We are anxious to see its effectiveness maintained.

The Department has been informed by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

E. D. STETTINIUS, Jr.

Mr. JOHNSON. Attached to the letter just read by the clerk is a statement. I presume your testimony, however, will cover that.

Dr. RICE. My testimony will attempt to cover the same ground; perhaps not as concisely as it is presented there, but I shall try.

STATEMENTS OF DR. STUART A. RICE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET IN CHARGE OF STATISTICAL STANDARDS, FIRST VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTER AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE; AND DR. HALBERT L. DUNN, CHIEF, VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE INTER AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

Mr. JOHNSON. The resolution which this bill seeks to amend was the joint resolution which became a law on January 27, 1942; is that correct?

Dr. RICE. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. And that was a resolution to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter American Statistical Institute. We have been a member of the Inter American Statistical Institute since January 19, 1942?

Dr. RICE. The first step, so far as organization was concerned, was taken in 1940; but the United States became a member with the enactment of the resolution to which you have referred.

Mr. JOHNSON. I think it would be well if you would simply tell us, first, before you take up the legislation itself, just what that resolution provided for.

Mr. MUNDT. For the record, will you tell us a little bit about yourself, first?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; give your official position.

Dr. RICE. My official position in the Government of the United States is that of Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in charge of the Division of Statistical Standards. I am here as first vice president of the Institute. I was chairman of the committee which organized the Institute in the first instance, and I have kept very closely in touch with its affairs throughout.

Mr. JOHNSON. What are your initials?

Dr. RICE. Stuart A.

Mr. JOHNSON. You are connected with the Budget, and you are also acting president of the Institute?

Dr. RICE. First vice president, acting for the president.

Mr. JOHNSON. Who is the president?

Dr. RICE. The president is M. A. Teixeira de Freitas, secretary-general of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, which is an official agency of the Brazilian Government.

Mr. JOHNSON. The members of this Institute all hold official positions in American republics?

Dr. RICE. Not necessarily. Probably a majority of them do; but they are selected for their professional qualifications, not because they hold official positions. However, the director generals of statistics in every American country during their terms of office are *ex officio* members of this Institute.

Mr. JOHNSON. How many governments are members?

Dr. RICE. All American governments but six, sir. The members include Canada. The nonmembers are Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Uruguay, all relatively small countries. All the others in the hemisphere, including Canada, are members.

Mr. JOHNSON. What is the function of this Institute? What is its purpose?

Mr. RICE. The purpose of the Institute generally is to develop statistical information in the Western Hemisphere. We know that pretty generally throughout the hemisphere, with some exceptions, available data are entirely inadequate to present needs and the methods of obtaining data are inefficient and poorly organized. The Institute was established to promote the development and improvement of statistical information throughout the hemisphere.

Mr. BURGIN. What kinds?

Dr. RICE. All kinds; largely economic and social information. I might illustrate, if you would like.

For example, there are several countries in the hemisphere which have never had a population census. Even a country as advanced economically and socially as Argentina has not had a census for some 30 years, as I recall.

One of the proposals which has been developed through the Institute organization is for a hemispherical census in 1950. The countries in the hemisphere would take their censuses of population and related information at the same time, make them comparable, and employ certain standards which the Institute will lay down as to the coverage and the reliability of the data.

That is one of the proposals that has been developed.

Mr. MUNDT. To whom are your statistical abstracts sent after they have been prepared?

Dr. RICE. We have several means of exchanging information. We have not as yet anything like a current statistical abstract system other than a microfilm service which is selective of particular documents. There is no regular recurring data assembled at one place, for instance, on trade or production. We have a number of means of disseminating information, however. Particularly we have a quarterly statistical publication, *Estadistica*, which circulates throughout the hemisphere, its editorial offices being in Mexico City. We have gone into the

second, revised, edition of a directory of statistical personnel throughout the hemisphere. We have in preparation, and pretty well along, plans for an inter American statistical yearbook.

Mr. JOHNSON. What will that contain?

Dr. RICE. Certain standard tables in which appear significant and basic data from all American countries, so far as obtainable. We seek to bring this data together from different countries on a comparable basis to serve needs for information, and also as a means of raising statistical standards. Countries which do not have certain data needed for the yearbook will try to obtain them in order to appear along with their sister nations. It is a standardizing device as well as a means of collecting and making available needed information.

There have been two previous yearbooks published by certain people in Argentina, which are quite inadequate, not up to our own conceptions of what such a publication should be, largely because they have leaned so heavily on information that was already accessible in other international publications. We have taken over the franchise, as it were, and are proposing to develop and issue a yearbook containing data obtained directly from original sources. By "ourselves" I mean the Institute. We will have the cooperation of the statistical offices of the various republics.

Mr. JOHNSON. What size staff do you have?

Dr. RICE. Dr. Dunn can speak on that.

Mr. JOHNSON. What is your name, Dr. Dunn?

Dr. DUNN. Dr. Halbert L. Dunn. I am Chief of the Vital Statistics Divisions of the Bureau of the Census, and for the duration of the life of the Institute have served as its secretary-general. The office of the Institute is located in the Bureau of the Census, in Washington. We now have approximately 16 members of the Institute staff.

We have drawn about half of our secretarial staff from Latin-American countries.

Mr. JOHNSON. There are 16 members of the staff?

Dr. DUNN. On the secretarial staff. We also have statistical technicians with us who constitute the professional staff. Frequently they hold ranking positions in their own governments and have come to work on specific projects being conducted by the Institute. We have had six such persons, Latin statisticians, working with us last year on different projects.

Dr. RICE. Their salaries are paid in most cases by their own governments?

Dr. DUNN. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. During the 3 years, or about 3 years, since this Institute has been in existence, can you tell us what has been accomplished with reference to the achieving of the goal that you hope to achieve?

Dr. RICE. Yes, sir. I was starting to describe this a moment ago.

Mr. JOHNSON. I beg your pardon.

Dr. RICE. I referred to the quarterly journal, which we find very useful as a means of distributing information of a statistical sort among the statisticians of the hemisphere.

The yearbook I have referred to.

The directory of statistical personnel, in its second edition, has proven very useful to business and to governmental agencies in this and other countries.

We have ready for publication next month a bibliography of selected statistical sources. This will enable its users, especially businessmen and Government agencies in this country who have contacts with Latin America, to learn where to get information on other American countries which these countries already have.

Mr. JOHNSON. Who wants that information—business houses?

Dr. RICE. Business houses; yes. Frequently, also, Government agencies may need to know, for example, what the exports of a certain item were or what the production of something was, in Chile or or Argentina.

Mr. JOHNSON. Are you prepared in most instances to furnish information of that character?

Dr. RICE. In this case, sir, the purpose of this bibliography is to provide information as to the source. Its preparation was almost a matter of self-defense for the Institute staff, because of the very large number of requests that came flooding in, inquiring, "Where can we get certain types of information?"

Mr. JOHNSON. There has been a great demand, has there?

Dr. RICE. A very great demand for information on such sources of information.

The microfilm exchange service which I mentioned has been developed in cooperation with the Coordinator of Inter American Affairs. Dr. Dunn can give you more information on that. It is designed ultimately to be a two-way exchange of important data and documents, carefully selected and put on microfilm. Of course, the full value of the service will ultimately depend on the availability of reading equipment and photographic equipment in all countries. But that is also being provided as rapidly as possible.

I have already mentioned the project for a hemispherical census of population and related subjects in 1950.

We have a man from Brazil working here in the Institute office, but on the Brazilian Government's own pay roll, on the comparability of foreign trade data among the American countries. He is one of their leading statistical officials. At present you just cannot in many instances compare figures from one country with those of another. They are on different bases of classification and definition.

We have a man from Colombia, their chief agricultural statistician, who has been studying and analyzing the agricultural production data of the hemisphere. He is about ready to bring out a report.

We have another man, a professor of statistics at the University of São Paulo in Brazil, who is studying methods of statistical training in this and other countries with a view to improving statistical education and training in Latin America, to produce better qualified personnel for their statistical work.

What are some of the others, Dr. Dunn?

Dr. DUNN. Probably the most important single one is estimates of national income. National income, as you know, Mr. Johnson, has come into the consideration of practically every one of the international organizations that have been newly formed. The basis of na-

tional income study depends upon high quality economic statistics in the countries being studied. The Institute has taken hold of the estimating of national income because, if it can be developed to the point where many people are trained in methods of making such estimates, they will become focal points within their countries to stimulate better economic statistics. To head up the work we have obtained the services of a fine technician who had previously been working on the subject as a staff member of the Central Bank of Argentina. He has worked with us now for about a year in collaboration with Chilean technicians on a national income estimate for Chile. In addition, estimates will be made for Brazil and Argentina and a number of the smaller countries. In the end it will result in an interest which will strengthen the economic statistics of these nations. In a like way every one of the Institute's programs aims at building strength to improve the national statistical sources of the country.

Dr. RICE. I might mention, in connection with the project on national income estimates that we have an arrangement with the National Bureau of Economic Research in this country, through its leading professional expert in the field, to supervise the Institute's project.

Mr. JOHNSON. That gives us somewhat of a picture of the background. Before we go into the bill, does anyone want to ask Dr. Rice or Dr. Dunn any questions?

Mr. MUNDT. About what is the total annual budget of the Institute?

Dr. RICE. The regular annual operating budget is about \$50,000. The estimated expense—I can call on Dr. Dunn to elaborate, if you wish—for 1945-46 is \$75,000. The estimated available resources for that year, including a cash balance carry-over, which I would like to explain, are some \$65,000-plus.

Mr. MUNDT. Do you mean that these eminent statisticians could not balance their budget the first year?

Dr. RICE. It took us a year or two after funds began coming in to get on a going basis. We were not spending as much as we received. Pressures for activities began to accumulate and we began to try to meet them, and the present result is that we are overexpanded on the basis of our prospective continued income.

I should like to add that the figures are somewhat illusory for the reasons we have already suggested. The half dozen or so technical men who are receiving their salaries from their own governments in Latin America, but working here as members of our staff, are not taken into account in those figures. There are other similar sources of contribution in kind. The services of committees, which have been rather extensive in some cases, are a substantial contribution which is not reflected in the figures of income and expenditure. So we have been operating on a level which is really far beyond the figures indicated.

Mr. JOHNSON. I wish you would explain to us, so that we can understand, what the bill is designed to do, and in what respect it changes existing law and why such change is necessary.

Dr. RICE. When we met with this committee on the resolution to provide for the adhering membership of the United States in the Institute two provisos were suggested and were incorporated in the resolution. The object of these provisos was one which everybody

agreed to, including ourselves, the representatives of the Department of State, and the committee. The reasoning was something like this: There have been instances in which the participation of the United States in international undertakings has resulted in the costs being placed almost exclusively upon the Treasury of the United States. We were all anxious to forestall such a situation developing here. We were right at the beginning of the life of the Institute and no one could then foresee just how successful it was going to be. We all felt that it would be a good thing to preclude any possibility that the entire burden of its cost would fall on the Treasury of the United States. So these two provisos were written in, with the approval of everybody concerned to safeguard against that happening.

The first proviso was that the total contribution of the United States should not exceed 50 percent of the total contributions made by member governments. This seemed reasonable enough, because our population is approximately half of that of the hemisphere.

The second proviso was that the contribution of the United States should not exceed \$35,000 per annum. That, again, seemed reasonable because of the population basis which was employed in levying quotas. Employing the population estimates used by the Pan American Union, the contribution of the United States at that time would have been a little above \$29,000, leaving a sufficient margin for subsequent growth of population in this country.

We did not think of two things which have actually resulted from that. First of all, not all the countries came in, and those which did come in paid dues at different times. You gave us a 2-year margin there. The first proviso was to become effective after the second year. But some countries announced their intention to adhere and then delayed their payments for some time. For the first 2 years the United States paid its full quota on the same per capita of population basis as the other members, amounting for us to \$29,261 per annum.

Mr. JOHNSON. On what was that based?

Dr. RICE. It was based on 20 cents per thousand of population as estimated by the Pan American Union for the purpose of establishing its own quotas. Actually when we came to the third year the United States could not pay, under this proviso, more than half of the total contributions from all governments, including its own.

Mr. JOHNSON. What did that amount to?

Dr. RICE. Are we in the third-or fourth-year budget?

Dr. DUNN. The fourth.

Mr. JOHNSON. The law permitted a maximum expenditure in 1 year of \$35,000, but it also had a limitation that we should not pay in excess of 50 percent of the total of the preceding year. \$25,000 was 50 percent.

Dr. RICE. For your record I have the figures here.

Mr. JOHNSON. Just a moment, to see if I am understanding this as we go along. One of the limitations to which you refer, provided for in the existing law, was that the share of the United States should not exceed 50 percent of the total contribution made for all adhering member governments. Is that the one you seek to eliminate by this bill?

Dr. RICE. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. The other limitation provided in the existing law is that the total cost to the Government shall not exceed \$35,000 in any 1 year. That is still retained?

Dr. RICE. We are proposing to change that also, for a totally separate reason which I intended to explain later. Let me explain it right now.

The \$35,000 limit, according to the testimony which I have reviewed very carefully, was intended to refer to the membership dues, as a member, of the United States Government. It was not intended to apply to the transfer of funds to the Institute by agencies of this Government for the purchase of services which the Institute was in a position to render and which the Federal agencies could spend under their own appropriations. I refer to services for which Federal agencies would otherwise have to expend appropriated funds in some other way, but which they could more effectively obtain through the Institute. However, it was informally ruled by the Comptroller General in a conference which Dr. Dunn and I attended with a representative of the Coordinator of Inter American Affairs, that under this second limitation the total of payments and transfers out of United States Government funds to the Institute could not exceed \$35,000.

The point, Mr. Chairman, is that Government agencies could not buy services from the Institute, because that would presumably involve total transfers of funds to it in excess of \$35,000.

Mr. JOHNSON. Does it mean that it may cost us more than \$35,000 and we might have some other costs?

Dr. RICE. It means, if this bill should be enacted, that our membership dues could not exceed \$35,000. But if the Department of Commerce, for example, felt that it could more easily obtain through the Institute information which it needed and which it would otherwise have to pay for in some other way, that it could obtain that service from the Institute by purchasing its services. They could transfer funds to the Institute for the purpose. This they could not now do.

Mr. JOHNSON. That would be some other agency of the Government spending it?

Dr. RICE. The Comptroller General gave us an opinion informally that the Institute could not receive funds from this Government for any purpose, if the total, including this Government's dues, was in excess of \$35,000.

Mr. JOHNSON. If they wanted you to do it, it would have to be deducted out of the funds of some other agency?

Dr. RICE. Yes, sir; if I understand the question.

Mr. JOHNSON. The amount insofar as expenditures of the Institute itself is concerned, would remain as it is now, \$35,000?

Dr. RICE. It would still remain, not to exceed \$35,000.

Mr. JOHNSON. The only material difference is that the limitation of 50 percent is eliminated?

Dr. RICE. Let me give you the figures, which I think will clarify the point somewhat. For the first 2 years there was appropriated \$29,261 as the American Government's dues to the Institute. For the year 1944-45 that had to be reduced to \$23,143.

Mr. JOHNSON. Why was it reduced?

Dr. RICE. Because any amount in excess of \$23,143 would have exceeded 50 percent of the total governmental dues paid in the previous year.

The fiscal year 1945-46 is estimated at \$24,159, representing a reduction of \$7,088 below the quota which would be paid by this Government if it paid on the same per capita basis as other countries.

Mr. MUNDT. Will you put into the record the aggregate amount of dues received by the Institute, exclusive of the United States, for each year?

Mr. JOHNSON. He has a break-down right here.

Mrs. ROGERS. And will you show us what each country gave?

Mr. MUNDT. I would like what the aggregate has been for each of the years thus far, exclusive of our contribution.

Dr. DUNN. In 1943-44 the other countries paid in \$17,025.

Mr. MUNDT. What did the United States pay that year?

Dr. DUNN. The United States paid \$29,261. In 1944-45 the other nations paid \$25,470 and the United States paid \$23,143.

Dr. RICE. Approximately, while other countries who are members are paying at the rate of 20 cents per thousand population, the United States is now reduced to paying approximately 15 cents per thousand population.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. You speak of countries of the Western Hemisphere. What do you include? Do you mean countries of North and South America?

Dr. RICE. Countries of North and South America and the Caribbean area, including Canada, sir. Canada is a member.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. But you do not go out east or west?

Dr. RICE. No.

Mrs. ROGERS. How many countries are members?

Dr. RICE. We have now 16 members. The 6 countries which are not members are Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

The problem ahead of us, in respect of this disparity between the 20 cents which others pay and the 15 cents which we pay, is that when they find out about it, it may produce ill feeling. The mathematics of the situation will produce an endless series of reductions in the contribution by this Government.

Mr. JOHNSON. Insofar as dollars and cents are concerned, the amendment to the existing law would not increase in dollars and cents the amount we would spend. The \$35,000 is still the ceiling?

Dr. RICE. That is right, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. We might increase the amount on a percentage basis because of the reasons you have given, but we would still be within the \$35,000 ceiling. Would the 20 cents per thousand population still remain?

Dr. RICE. Yes; that would remain.

Dr. DUNN. It merely corrects an inequity arising from the 50 percent proviso, which has meant that the United States in this year and subsequent years pays a smaller quota than the other contributing members.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. What is the duration of the existing law?

Dr. RICE. There is no limit placed upon it, sir.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Then, unless you have an amendment of this kind, it is not necessary for you to come back as you have in the past?

Dr. RICE. No. This would be a correction of a defect in permanent legislation.

10 INTER AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE MEMBERSHIP

Mr. JOHNSON. All they want is to eliminate that 50 percent and leave the ceiling of \$35,000.

Mrs. ROGERS. How many nations have paid their dues?

Dr. RICE. All but one who are members have paid their dues.

Dr. DUNN. In this year all but Cuba, of the participating members. Six nations have not joined. Cuba has not paid this year, but they have promised to pay.

Dr. RICE. I think we have been singularly successful in getting payments in from those who have declared their membership.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you think this organization has been helpful not only in connection with our good-neighbor policy but also with reference to financial and trade problems, and you think it is necessary to continue it?

Dr. RICE. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. It is just as essential as any other legislation, and it does not cost us any more money; it simply removes that barrier to the percentage basis?

Dr. RICE. That is right.

Dr. DUNN. I would like to give you one other example. The Corporación de Fomento de la Producción of Chile has loaned to the Institute the full-time services of one of their technicians with his salary and expenses paid for a year to carry out a survey of industrial production under the auspices of the Institute.

Mr. MUNDT. Are you not establishing a rather dangerous precedent if you permit a private corporation to employ statisticians?

Dr. DUNN. No. They are doing the job completely as the Institute directs.

Mr. MUNDT. The Standard Oil Co. or the American Aluminum Corporation, for instance, can send their representatives in to work under your auspices, and there are chances that they might divert those statistics to purposes of private profit.

Dr. DUNN. If it were for statistics only, I would agree with you. But since it is a question of making a survey of methods and materials available it can do no harm.

Mr. JOHNSON. Would those figures be checked by your organization to see if they were accurate? Would that meet Mr. Mundt's suggestion that they might be used for some other purpose?

Dr. DUNN. The Institute has complete control over all work done under its auspices. But in this instance there would not be any statistics published. It would be a question of finding out all of the sources of statistics existing within the country along that line.

Dr. RICE. The Institute has to start practically from nothing in many of these countries and get them to develop their statistics from the bottom up.

Dr. DUNN. Another example is the work of an agricultural technician from Colombia who has been with us about a year now. He has worked in close association with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in our Department of Agriculture. He is adapting United States methods of crop estimating so they can be used in some of the Latin countries. The Agricultural Department is eager for the Institute to carry on such work because, in the end, it will mean that the Institute can do much to persuade these countries to accept such methods. I am told that this particular study will be used at the forthcoming conference on agriculture in Caracas next July.

Mr. MUNDT. What connection does this agency have with the Pan American Union?

Dr. RICE. We talked extensively with Dr. Leo Rowe about the kind of an organization this might be and what it could contribute, before we took the first steps in organization back in 1940. The Director of the Pan American Union was sympathetic with it. They have given us their encouragement and we cooperate, broadly speaking. The Union is represented ex officio in the Institute. Otherwise our working relationships have not been close. We are now facing the question whether they should be closer. We are both thinking about the sort of relationship there should be in the future.

Mr. MUNDT. They have no duplicating activity?

Dr. RICE. No and they wanted us to proceed.

Mr. JOHNSON. Canada is not a member of the Pan American Union, but it is a member of this organization?

Dr. RICE. That is correct.

(Informal discussion off the record.)

Mrs. ROGERS. Is there anything that you can say for the record as to working in conjunction with the International Statistical Institute and other international organizations?

Dr. RICE. The Inter American Statistical Institution originated out of our experience with a parent organization, the International Statistical Institute. This had not accomplished very much by way of promoting the development of statistics where development was not needed in the Western Hemisphere. It did not have the kind of dynamic program which we felt to be required.

Mr. JOHNSON. Is that world-wide?

Dr. RICE. Yes, sir. There was a good deal of feeling among the Latin-American members of the Inter American Statistical Institute that we should leave the way open for ultimate affiliation of some kind, perhaps on a regional basis, with the International Statistical Institute. The status of the inter-American organization provides for some sort of an ultimate affiliation with the world-wide body.

Whatever is worked out as to the role of our organization in the international picture is somewhat dependent on what the future of the International Statistical Institute may be. I am very sure of two things: First, that the Inter American Statistical Institute has a definite roll which will continue, regardless of what happens at San Francisco. Second, that it will always desire to cooperate to the fullest extent with other international organizations and to coordinate its own activities accordingly.

Mr. BURGIN. Will your organization duplicate in any measure the work of the other organizations?

Dr. RICE. We have determined not to duplicate anything, sir. If anyone wants to do something we have set out to do, God bless them; let them do it if they can.

We have been cooperating very closely, for example, with the International Labor Office, to the extent of sharing one of their field men half time in Latin America. He divides his time between us. He contributes to the work to both organization and both use his results.

We have also been doing some work at the request of U. N. R. R. A.

We have not as yet established relations with the food and agricultural organization, but we have offered to do so whenever the time is ripe.

Mr. BURGIN. Will you both be collecting agricultural statistics?

Dr. RICE. The work which Dr. Dunn spoke of gives a picture of what each of the American nations now does in the way of getting crop estimates, estimates of agricultural production, and so forth, with a view to establishing some kind of a standard that all nations can come up to so as to obtain comparability among the agricultural statistics of different American nations. This should be very useful to the food and agricultural organizations. We will not duplicate.

Mr. BURGIN. If they do that, it will not be necessary for you to do it?

Dr. RICE. That is right. We will do something else.

Dr. DUNN. Every one of the international organizations obtains statistics from the various nations. For the most part they obtain these statistics from the national bureaus of statistics. Our own governmental agencies also turn to the same source for their facts. The ability to be able to have their requests for information answered is vital to every one of these organizations, whether they are national or international in character. The whole effort of the Institute up to the present time has been directed to improving methods and to developing the professional talent available to the national bureaus of statistics. It is because of this objective that the Institute's program has supplemented the things that our Government agencies want and the things that other international organizations want. The Institute has been building strength into the national statistical agencies which are so deplorably weak in many of the Latin-American countries, that they must be built up in order to answer the questions that are being directed at them. In a way the Institute is helping the countries to raise themselves up by their own bootstraps. It is teaching them how to answer the questions that come to them. The guiding philosophy of the Institute is and will continue to be that the national statistical agencies must be made strong so that they can answer questions needed for international purposes.

We have not collected any data at all, except the launching of the statistical yearbook. Even that is a collaborative effort in which every country is participating through its own general bureau of statistics.

Mrs. ROGERS. Where is the institute located?

Dr. DUNN. Here in Washington.

Mrs. ROGERS. How many employees?

Dr. DUNN. About 16 nonprofessional staff members.

Mrs. ROGERS. What is the break-down of expenses? I believe that question was asked on the floor yesterday.

Dr. DUNN. That can be supplied for the record.

Mr. JONKMAN. What is the nature of the service and facilities that the Government agencies might wish to avail themselves of?

Dr. RICE. The instance on which the issue arose is perhaps not too indicative, but I will mention it. The Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, as you know, has had a rather extensive fellowship program. Among other things, they wanted to bring a group of Latin American statisticians here and they wanted to commission the institute to supervise their training while they were here, to steer them around and give them oversight, and so forth. They wished to transfer money to the institute to manage that program for them. We could not accept it. We were not allowed to accept the money, because of this informal

ruling of the Comptroller General. That is not a good illustration, as I say, but that was the actual case.

Other cases are a little difficult to foresee. I do know that information on various types of production in Latin American countries has been particularly needed by agencies of this Government. For instance, what is the agricultural production of the Amazon Valley? What is the mineral production and exports, by character and value, of Chile? How much supplementation will be required of various types of commodities in various countries, either through normal trade channels or through lend-lease? All those types of questions are statistical questions. With respect to any such questions the institute might be able to obtain the required information more easily, because of its relations with the bureaus of statistics in each country. I cannot give you too many illustrations, because we have been precluded from doing that sort of thing.

Mr. JONKMAN. Is it part of a possible program that it shall furnish such services for either governmental agencies or private concerns?

Dr. RICE. I should say that the institute should be receptive to such assignments. I do not think we should take them indiscriminately. We would not want to collect information on the markets for soap or radios in Guatemala. I do not think that would be our job, although it would be a statistical job. However, if the assignment permitted us to make a contribution to the development of the statistical system in one of the countries, I am sure we would look upon it favorably.

Mr. JONKMAN. In other words, you have a proposed program on which you propose to remain, and not be at the beck and call of everybody that wants certain information?

Dr. RICE. That is our position, sir, so far as we have been able to formulate it. The governing body of the institute is a bureau made up of five officials, the president, three vice presidents, of whom I am one, and the treasurer. Each is in a separate country. We have been able to have only one meeting of the Bureau, because of war conditions, since we were organized; and that was a meeting attended only by three of the members. We need to thrash out numerous questions of policy which we have in mind, so soon as it is possible to have another meeting of the Bureau of the Institute. We have had to work under very difficult conditions in the war period for lack of the overall guidance which a Bureau meeting would provide.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, it is now a quarter of 12, and this is rather a simple resolution, and I would like to terminate the hearing this morning.

Mr. KEE. The resolution, as I understand it, strikes out the last two provisos in the existing law?

Dr. RICE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KEE. It really does not affect the last proviso in the existing law?

Dr. RICE. It clarifies it.

Mr. KEE. The existing law limits our contribution to 50 percent of the total contributions of the other adhering or member nations?

Dr. RICE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KEE. This change will abolish that limitation?

Dr. RICE. Yes, as it is now worded. It will establish a substitute limitation which we think would carry out the intent of the commit-

tee and the Congress. It will remove a limitation which has actually meant that the United States must pay less per capita than any other member government. We are actually now able, under the existing limitation, to pay only 15 cents per thousand of our population, whereas the other member governments are paying 20 cents.

Mr. KEE. Would not the practical effect be that, for instance, if the total contributions of member governments now should only amount to \$10,000, we could not contribute, under the present law, more than \$5,000?

Dr. RICE. That is true.

Mr. KEE. But under the change, if the total contribution of member governments amounts to only \$10,000, we could pay \$15,000 or \$20,000?

Dr. RICE. We would still only pay as much per capita as the other member governments would pay.

Mr. KEE. But in amount?

Dr. RICE. Yes, in amount, because our population is larger.

Mr. KEE. I do not object to it at all. I just wanted to get it clear in my mind.

Dr. RICE. Let me put it this way, sir. We have had to drop down from the basis of payment originally established by something more than \$7,000 on account of this 50 percent limitation. This bill would enable us to go up again to the same basis as other member governments.

Mr. KEE. I remember the hearings we had before.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois. Did I understand you to say that Uruguay is one of the nations not included?

Dr. RICE. That is correct.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois. I thought, since they were so progressive in social legislation, they ought to have some good statistical information.

Dr. RICE. Their official Institute of Geography and Statistics took out an institutional membership of \$100, so that they are in a sense represented by paying \$100 per annum. But the Government as such is not a member.

Mrs. ROGERS. I ask unanimous consent that the functional chart be inserted in the record.

Mr. JOHNSON. Without objection it is so ordered. I think we should also include the statement with reference to contributions of different countries, and the summary of estimated income and expenditures, a break-down of the figures, and so forth.

Mrs. ROGERS. This [indicating] bears on the question I asked before.

Mr. JOHNSON. There is another document about the conditions in the various countries. Is that available?

Dr. DUNN. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. Without objection they will all be incorporated in the hearings.

(The documents referred to and submitted by Dr. Dunn are as follows:)

CURRENT ACTIVITIES, APRIL 30, 1945, OF INTER AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

A complete progress report on activities must await the completion of the current fiscal year. The following notes will, however, serve to bring up to date the progress report of June 30, 1944:

ADHERING MEMBER GOVERNMENTS (to date)

Argentina	Costa Rica	Mexico
Bolivia	Cuba	Panama
Brasil	Dominican	Peru
Canada	Republic	United States
Chile	Ecuador	Venezuela
Colombia	El Salvador	

COMMITTEES

(Working interests are represented by rotating professional

"Standing" committees, chairmen

Current publications: Robert
Yearbook: Raúl Migone, Argent.
Demographic statistics: Alber.
Statistical education: M. B.
Project review: M. Pérez Gue.

Subcommittees or project committees in each case jointly by president and first vice president acting together with the committee chairmen

ADMINISTRATION

Correspondence and administration

Service to committees and professional staff

(Includes)

Agricultural production statistics (survey started in May 1944)

Census: Minimum standards for 1950 (survey started in Jan. 1944)

Economic and budgetary statistics (survey started in April 1944)

DIRECTORS GENERAL OF STATISTICS

(Ex officio members of the IASI, providing liaison with government statistical organizations in the 22 American nations, and serving as correspondents of the IASI for official and other functions)

Argentina:	Dirección General de Estadística
Bolivia:	Dirección General de Estadística
Brasil:	Conselho Nacional de Estadística, IBGE
Canada:	Commission Censitaria Nacional, IBGE
Chile:	Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Colombia:	Dirección General de Estadística
Costa Rica:	Dirección General de Estadística
Cuba:	Dirección General de Estadística
Dominican Republic:	Dirección General de Estadística
Ecuador:	Dirección General de Estadística
El Salvador:	Dirección General de Estadística
Guatemala:	Dirección General de Estadística
Haiti:	Secrétairerie d'Etat des Finances
Honduras:	Dirección General de Estadística
Mexico:	Dirección General de Estadística
Nicaragua:	Dirección General de Estadística
Panama:	Dirección General de Estadística
Paraguay:	Dirección General de Estadística
Peru:	Dirección Nacional de Estadística
United States:	Division of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget
Uruguay:	Dirección General de Estadística
Venezuela:	Dirección General de Estadística

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL AFFILIATES
(with respect to their statistical interests)

International Labour Office
League of Nations
Pan American Sanitary Bureau
Pan American Union

OTHER AFFILIATED MEMBERS

MEMBERSHIP OF IASI

Quarterly journal.—Issuance has continued, uninterrupted.

Yearbook.—Preliminary work has continued, as scheduled. The collection of data for the first edition is expected to be well under way by the end of the current calendar year.

Bibliography.—The text for the Bibliography of Selected Statistical Sources in the American Nations will be in the hands of the printer by the end of May. (See the descriptive notes on "Proposed Bibliography * * *".)

Bibliographical directory.—The second edition of the Directory of Statistical Personnel in the American Nations was released last fall.

Microfilm exchange service.—This service was interrupted for a few months because of shortage of film stocks but has now been resumed. Five rolls have been released thus far (for contents, see the various issues of *Estadistica*), and two more are now in process.

Technical program—projects.—All technical projects mentioned in the progress report of June 30, 1944, have proceeded as planned. One has already been completed and two new ones have been started.

On the basis of the experience thus far, the Inter American Statistical Institute considers the trial period of operation of the program of interchange of statistical technicians¹ eminently successful. It is now pretty well assured that each candidate will complete, creditably, at least the bulk of the assignment undertaken, and that the usefulness of his work to his country, to himself, and to the Inter American Statistical Institute will be realized in full.

Survey of methods and procedures of the most recent population census of each American nation.—Candidate: Ricardo Luna Vegas, Peru. This survey was completed late in December 1944, and the candidate has returned to Peru. The results of the year's work, a manuscript of approximately 170 typed pages, will appear in the March 1945 issue of *Estadistica*. Reprints will be made, to provide additional distribution. The study will provide background material for a number of "next steps" in connection with the proposed 1950 Census of the Americas, including the establishment of recommended minimum standards.

Through the microfilm service, the forms, instructions, laws, etc., in support of this study will be made available to the General Bureau of Statistics in each country.

Survey of agricultural statistical methods, with particular emphasis on crop estimating methods.—Candidate: Hernan Montoya, Colombia. Montoya is now engaged in writing up the final results of his survey. Technicians of the United States Department of Agriculture, with whom Montoya has worked closely, are eager to obtain his work as basic background material for the Statistical Section of the Third Inter American Conference on Agriculture to be held at Caracas, in July 1945.

Survey of statistical teaching methods and materials in the American nations.—Candidate: Milton da Silva Rodrigues, Brazil. Good progress has been made on this survey, which is the first step in a long-range program concerned with ways and means of developing a more adequate body of technically trained statistical personnel. Prof. Silva Rodrigues, since his return from auditing various statistical courses at one of the eastern universities, has been analyzing the returns from questionnaires sent out last fall and with writing up the findings.

Foreign trade classification.—Candidate: Octavio A. de Moraes, Brazil. The Minimum List of Commodities in International Trade, of the League of Nations, is being adapted, through a convertibility index, for purposes of Inter American trade classification. The project has been under way for approximately 1½ years. The English edition of the resultant book is now being edited.

As a further step under this program, two technicians—Ramiro A. Andino y Pinon, Cuba, and Jose Cristobal Sanchiz, Panama, are now adapting the foreign trade statistical classifications of their countries to the minimum list, as the basis for preparation of Spanish editions of the convertibility index for their countries.

National income study.—Candidate: Loreto M. Dominguez, Argentina. Mr. Dominguez has prepared the preliminary draft of a national income estimate for Chile and is in the process of preparing similar estimates for Brazil and Argentina and of assembling a manuscript relative to estimates for the smaller countries. The Chilean study is now being reviewed by Chilean technicians and will be

¹ For background and further details of this program, see *Estadistica* for June 1943, p. 165; December 1943, p. 144; March 1944, p. 142; June 1944, p. 274; and September 1944, p. 429.

published as a joint study by the Institute and the Corporacion de Fomento de la Produccion de Chile. The goal of this work is to develop an active interest in economic statistics by technicians within the statistical agencies of each country.

Vital statistics survey.—Candidate: Carlos A. Uriarte T., Peru. Plans have been completed for a survey of vital statistics and vital records procedures in the various countries of the hemisphere, and background material is now being gathered.

Industrial statistics survey.—Candidate: Santiago Woscoboinik, Chile. Mr. Woscoboinik has been lent to the Institute, with his expenses and salary paid by the Corporacion de Fomento de la Produccion de Chile, to make a survey of industrial statistics in the Americas. This work has just started.

PROGRESS REPORT OF INTER AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE (IASI), JUNE 30, 1944

I. BACKGROUND

The IASI celebrated its fourth birthday on May 12, 1944. The problems of the first 3 of these years were primarily those of launching the organization under wartime conditions. At the first meeting of the Bureau (executive committee) of the Institute, held in August 1942, management of the organization was taken over by the elected officers from a temporary organization committee.¹ The Bureau authorized at that time the establishment of five standing committees—in the fields of current publications, yearbook, demographic statistics, statistical education, and project review, respectively.

Specific outgrowths of this meeting were the establishment of a secretariat with headquarters in Washington, D. C., U. S. A., under the direction of a secretary general; the establishment of the five standing committees previously authorized, and the launching of a quarterly journal in Mexico under the direct supervision of an editor in chief.

II. ACTIVITIES, 1943-44

The principal activities of the IASI during the fiscal year July 1, 1943, through June 30, 1944, are illustrated in the functional chart of the institute (chart 1). These activities, in summary, are (a) quarterly journal, (b) yearbook, (c) technical program (projects), (d) administrative service activities of the secretariat, including the microfilm exchange service.

A. *Quarterly journal.*

Four numbers of the quarterly journal *Estadistica* were issued in 1943-44, bringing to six the total numbers to date. The journal has appeared on schedule each time, despite the many difficulties due to wartime conditions affecting supplies, personnel, and distribution factors. The four numbers contained 700 pages, including 50 articles from contributors; news notes of statistical offices of the hemisphere; bibliographical and other material. The journal is now distributed to every country of the Western Hemisphere and has been enthusiastically received by those charged with statistical responsibilities. It is believed that its stated objectives—“(1) to give the reader the things he will need and use; (2) to acquaint the persons in one country with statistical developments in other countries; (3) to inform the reader concerning availability of data; (4) to present articles which will tend to encourage the adoption of improved methods, and hence improve the quality of the data”—are being steadily fulfilled.

B. *Yearbook.*

June 1944 saw the completion of most of the planning work preparatory to launching the yearbook. The plan is expected to be submitted to the directors general of statistics and other statistical agencies in the American nations, within the next 2 months, for criticism and suggestions.

C. *Technical program.*

Six technical projects were started during 1943-44. Five of these are headed by Latin American statisticians, highly placed in their own country, who have been

¹For further background, see The Inter American Statistical Institute—Its Origin, Organization, and Objectives, second edition, Washington, December 1943.

released for 1-year periods of service to work in the Secretariat at Washington.

1. *Foreign trade classification.*—The Minimum List of Commodities in International Trade, of the League of Nations, is being adapted through a convertibility index for Inter American trade purposes. The project has been under way for approximately 10 months and should result in a publication within another year.

2. *Census survey.*—A survey of the methods and procedures used in the last population census in each of the American nations has been under way for approximately 6 months and will result in a publication in the year 1944-45. This work should provide the starting point for the development of standards to be used in the proposed hemispherical census of 1950.

3. *Agricultural production statistics.*—A survey of methods underlying the agricultural production statistics and crop estimating for a selected list of commodities in a limited number of countries was started in May 1944 as the first step in a longer-range program. The results of some phase of the work are expected to be published in 1945.

4. *Statistical training methods and materials.*—The groundwork was started in June 1944 for a survey of statistical training methods and materials of various nations; for a glossary of statistical terms in several languages; and for the preliminary drafting along broad lines of a 10-year program in the field of statistical education. This program will concern itself with ways and means of developing a more adequate body of technically trained statistical personnel. Selected portions of the initial study are expected to be published in 1945.

5. *National income.*—A study of the bases for national income estimates in Latin-American nations was started in the last 2 months of 1943-44. This is being conducted in collaboration with the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York. It will be a continuing function of the institute and will have as one of its long-range objectives the strengthening of economic statistical source data and methods throughout the Western Hemisphere.

D. Administrative service activities of the secretariat.

1. *Correspondence and general.*—The administrative service and correspondence requirements of the secretariat have of course increased proportionately to the increase in project and other activities. Routinely, this office is responsible for the correspondence incident to constituting and serving committees, maintaining relations with members (both individual and government), handling requests for information, aiding visitors (many of whom call on the office for help both prior to and during their visits to the United States) with their work programs, and in general for providing the administrative support required for the journal, the yearbook, and project activities conducted by the technical staff.

2. *Biographical file.*—The text for a revised edition of the IASI Directory of Statistical Personnel in the American Nations had been completed and was in the hands of the printer at the close of the fiscal year. The new directory will be ready for distribution within a month or two. The files from which this material was drawn have proved their value many times over in answering requests for information concerning persons in statistical positions. Data are maintained up to date from many different sources, including correspondence channels.

3. *Bibliography.*—The greatest single effort of the Secretariat throughout the year 1943-44 has been devoted to establishing a bibliographical reference file of sources of statistical data. This file, on the one hand, furnishes essential support to the Institute's own projects, which while very limited in number are so broad in scope as to reach into practically every major statistical subject matter field. On the other hand, it has made it possible to handle requests for information from many parts of the hemisphere, for references to important sources of pertinent statistical material.

Four major sources are available to the Institute from which to obtain the references going into this file: Publications of a statistical nature coming to the Institute; references and bibliographies on statistical materials coming under the review of its staff members and associates; unpublished statistical materials coming to the Institute from its associates, collaborators, and correspondents, including bibliographies compiled for special studies; and statistical cards gleaned from the current accessions of the United States Library of Congress (including materials of associated libraries such as those of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and others).

Plans are now under way for the publication of a *Bibliography of Selected Statistical Sources* in the Western Hemisphere, which will contain the titles and

annotations of several thousand of the most important references. The volume will contain, in addition to the basic numerical list of references, indexes by subject, by issuing agency or author, by country-title, and by title. It is anticipated that this will satisfy a large proportion of the demands for statistical source material since it will be handy for desk use to all workers on the Institute's staff and to other statistical groups and workers in the hemisphere, who have especial need for it.

4. *Microfilm exchange service*.—A major service which has been developed during 1943-44 is that of a regular monthly microfilm service entitled "Intercambio Estadístico." This service is primarily for the General Bureaus of Statistics in the American nations. A microfilm reading machine has been provided in the office of each national director general of statistics, through the co-operation of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter American Affairs. Months of effort were devoted to laying the groundwork for the development of this service. The first film was distributed in June 1944.

The material of each monthly film is assembled under five broad headings: I, Bibliography; II, Selected statistical data; III, Articles, studies, and analyses; IV, Methods, procedures, and working aids; V, Current statistical activities.

Intercambio Estadístico will contain much unpublished material pertaining to statistical activities in the American nations, and it is anticipated that it will provide an invaluable means of bringing data and source documents both to the IASI and to the official Government statistical offices quickly.

III. AREAS OF ACTIVITY AND POTENTIAL FIELDS OF APPLICATION

While chart 1 presents a functional diagram of the organization and work of the Institute as of the end of the fiscal year, chart 2 sets forth the broad picture of the various areas of activity and the potential fields of application which lie open to the Institute. The areas of activity fall into three major groups: I, Administration, organization, and coordination; II, Publications; and III, Project activities. A comparison between chart 1 and 2 brings out the fact that a good start has been made in respect to the elements of both groups I and II of chart 2. It is in the areas of activity clustered in group III, however, that the battle for the primary objective of the Institute, "To stimulate improved methodology in the collection, tabulation, analysis, and publication of both official and unofficial statistics," will be won or lost.

The functional chart of the Institute shows that a beginning has been made in the areas of activities involving projects, by the introduction of a technical staff. For the most part this technical staff has been drawn from Latin America by the process of borrowing highly placed statistical personnel—specialists in selected matter fields—from their governments for 1-year periods of service in the permanent office or the Institute. These men are designated as the "rotating professional staff" since it is planned that both the fields of specialization and the governments involved will be rotated in the selection of staff members.

In chart 2, the symbol "c" indicates an area of activity which is considered important enough to be one of continuing concern to the IASI—to the extent that someone ought to be working on the problems involved at all times. A good many of the areas thus designated have not yet been entered in any way; those which have been entered should, for the most part, be continued year after year.

For instance, a combination of wartime travel conditions and a lack of sufficient funds has kept the Institute from having congresses, conferences, and committee meetings. The Bureau of the Institute has not been able to meet since 1942. During 1943-44 only one standing committee actually met—the committee on projects review.

A long-range program for the development of a series of teaching and training monographs is urgently needed. Requests for monographs or methods and techniques, such as collection of data, tabular and graphic presentation, interpretation and analysis, calculation of index numbers, and the like have come from various countries. Work in sampling methods and techniques should be started and worked at continuously.

Some of the project activities on chart 2 are labeled "s." This means that someone should be working in those areas at some time but not necessarily continuously. Of these, the foreign trade classification, and weights and measures, are particularly important for the development of the yearbook.

Although the IASI up to this time has opened up only five of the areas of activity involving projects, it has already become apparent that the concept of a "Program for Interchange of Statistical Technicians,"² introduced by the president of the IASI, Mr. M. A. Teixeira de Freitas, will in time become a force of inestimable value to statistical science. Working side by side with common objectives, men become comrades. Technicians, assembled from various countries and working together on statistical problems in the permanent office, will return to their countries carrying with them an international viewpoint and a pride in professional achievement that will truly result in closer hemispherical statistical ties.

IV. FINANCIAL PICTURE

1. Financial statements, 1943-44.

The following financial statements for the fiscal year 1943-44 are attached as appendixes:

Statement 1, balance sheet, June 30, 1944.

Statement 2, cash receipts and disbursements, July 1, 1943, through June 30, 1944.

Statement 3, budget statement, fiscal year 1943-44, as of June 30, 1944.

The Institute now has a regular annual income of approximately \$50,000. Its rate of expenditure for the past 2 years has been—fiscal year 1942-43, \$12,800; 1943-44, \$41,500. The unexpended reserves carried forward from previous years will bring its total funds in the current fiscal year to approximately \$84,000.

2. Budget, 1944-46.

In order to obtain a realistic picture of the true costs involved with any expansion of program activities, chart 3 was prepared. This estimates the costs involved for each area of activity if it were to be carried forward in a minimum but technically satisfactory way. Chart 4 shows the proposed 2-year budget of the IASI, for 1944-45 and 1945-46.

In only a few instances, even in the current fiscal year, do the allocations come up to the level of what they should be, as represented in chart 3.

In the current fiscal year the total expenditures will approximate \$156,000. Of this sum, \$84,000 is from Institute funds and \$72,000 represents an estimate of what will probably be spent by other agencies which are supporting the efforts of the Institute in some form or other.

In order to make a start on the various methodological projects indicated in the functional chart, the Institute is straining itself to the maximum. It has persuaded other organizations to help out the program wherever possible. It is using up all of its surplus accumulated from unexpended income in the early years and by working a devoted secretariat staff overtime. This effort and this period will end June 30, 1945.

By the middle of 1945, the surplus funds of the Institute will be gone. The budget picture for 1945-46 represents the considered opinion of the secretary general as to the best way in which an annual income of \$50,000 can be allocated most effectively. There is no room in a \$50,000 budget for project activities even though they involve the improvement of statistical methodology. No funds for rotating professional staff can be provided and still keep the basic work of the Institute running—at least not without the cancellation of even more vital functions.

V. THE FUTURE OF THE IASI

This report presents the budget picture for the current fiscal year 1944-45, and the coming fiscal year 1945-46, so that the membership of the Institute—both adhering governments and individuals—its officers, and its well wishers may visualize the maximum which the Institute can hope to do with the resources at its command. The present program of the Institute which has plunged into critical evaluation of the statistical methods and their improvement throughout the hemisphere is proving to be unusually effective. Yet, this type of activity must stop at the end of the current fiscal year, unless additional sources of income become available.

The time has come when the IASI must look ahead and chart its course. There is not the slightest doubt that the organization is serving a genuine need, not

² See *Estadística*, for June 1943, p. 165; December 1943, p. 144; March 1944, p. 142; June 1944, p. 274.

elsewhere satisfied, and from all indications the means should be found to permit the lusty 4-year-old to grow into an adult.

What should be done?
How can it be financed?

HALBERT L. DUNN,
Secretary General.

INTER AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE—BUDGET PROPOSED FOR FISCAL YEAR
JULY 1, 1944, THROUGH JUNE 30, 1945

Summary of estimated income and proposed expenditures

Estimated available for appropriation:

Carry-over from fiscal year 1943-44:

Cash on hand, July 1, 1944	\$38,184.55
Less: Reserve for advance membership payments	\$1,114.62
Reserve for cash advances in hands of others	3,300.00
	4,414.62
	33,769.93
Accounts receivable, unpaid membership dues from previous years (see work sheet 1)	634.00
	34,403.93

Estimated income, 1944-45 (see work sheets 1 and 2):

Membership dues:

Adhering governments (16)	148,613.16
Affiliated organizations (2)	200.00
Constituent members	387.69
Publication sales and miscellaneous	500.00
	49,700.85
Total	84,104.78

Appropriations proposed:

1. Bureau:

General expense	200.00
Travel and meeting expense	5,000.00
	5,200.00

2. Secretariat (see work sheets 3 and 4):

Personal services:

Regular (see functional chart of IASI.)	\$22,000.00
Special (in connection with bibliographical publication to support all project work, microfilm service, etc.)	8,000.00
	30,000.00
Supplies and materials: Stationery, office supplies, and equipment, 12 months at \$100	1,200.00
Communication and carriage: Postage, express, telegraph, telephone, messenger and exchange service, 12 months at \$100	1,200.00
Miscellaneous	500.00
	32,900.00

¹ Includes prepayments of \$975 (dues from El Salvador, \$358, and Ecuador, \$617). This assumes payment of dues in 1944-45 by all remaining adhering governments. Failure on the part of any one government to pay its dues will reduce correspondingly the amount available for expenditure.

² Includes prepayments of \$55 (dues from 9 persons).

³ Excludes items for which no expense is now proposed but which may have to be considered in future budgets: Salary of a secretary general, \$6,000; rental of office space (\$100 per month), \$1,200; furniture, typewriters, and other equipment (\$100 per month), \$1,200; total, \$8,400.

Appropriations proposed—Continued.

3. Publications:

31. Quarterly journal—official organ of the Institute:

Editorial office, Mexico, D. F., regular:	
Personal services	\$8,750.00
Printing, distribution, etc.	4,250.00
Subtotal for disbursement in Mexican pesos	8,000.00
Secretariat, Washington, D. C., regular personal services	2,400.00
Development of special journal services and materials, and translation work incident thereto (including development of current statistical series for the journal)	3,000.00
	13,400.00

33. Other publications (revised edition of directory of statistical personnel, \$900; and bibliography of statistical sources, \$2,500)

3,400.00
16,800.00

4. Projects and their committees:

41. Current publications, committee on	500.00
42. Inter-American Statistical Yearbook:	
(a) Committee on	(¹)
(b) Development of yearbook plan	\$10,000.00
	10,000.00
43. Statistical education:	
(a) Committee on	500.00
(b) Program development	500.00
	1,000.00
44. Demographic statistics:	
(a) Committee on	500.00
(b) Program development	500.00
	1,000.00
45. Project review:	
(a) Committee on	500.00
(c) National income	10,000.00
(d) Foreign trade classification "convertibility index"	2,000.00
(e) Agricultural production statistics	500.00
(g) Industrial and mining statistics	500.00
	13,500.00
Rotating technical staff (to continue programs if cannot get grants from other sources, estimated 1 person, at \$6 per day for 360 days, or \$2,200, plus travel, \$600, chargeable to the specific project on which working)	2,800.00
All other project development and unallocated	404.78
Total	29,204.78
Total	⁶ 84,104.78

* Nothing included, since the chairman already has a lump sum fund of \$1,000.

⁶ While annual budget is only approximately \$50,000, the larger expenditure contemplated in 1944-45 is made possible through the unexpended reserve carried over from preceding year. See work sheet 4 for comparison of rate of spending.

22 INTER AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE MEMBERSHIP

Membership dues of governments, showing effect of United States 50 percent clause

Country	1943-44 dues paid or billed ¹	1944-45 dues paid or now being billed ²	1944-45 potential dues if all governments adhere
Adhering governments July 31, 1944 (16):			
Argentina (first dues payable for 1944-45).....		\$2,742.00	\$2,742.00
Bolivia.....	\$634.00	\$ 691.00	691.00
Brazil.....	8,271.32	\$ 8,313.00	8,313.00
Canada.....	2,301.00	\$ 2,301.00	2,301.00
Chile (first dues payable for 1944-45).....		\$ 1,036.00	1,036.00
Colombia (first dues payable for 1944-45).....		\$ 1,740.00	1,740.00
Costa Rica.....	131.00	\$ 137.00	137.00
Cuba (first dues payable for 1944-45).....		846.00	846.00
Dominican Republic.....	331.00	\$ 354.00	354.00
Ecuador (first dues payable for 1944-45).....		\$ 617.00	617.00
El Salvador (first dues payable for 1944-45).....		\$ 358.00	358.00
Mexico.....	3,931.00	\$ 3,931.00	3,931.00
Panama.....	126.00	\$ 126.00	126.00
Peru.....	1,300.00	\$ 1,479.00	1,479.00
United States (see special section, below).....		\$ 799.00	799.00
Venezuela (first dues payable for 1944-45).....			
Governments which have not yet adhered:			
Guatemala (?).....			682.00
Haiti.....			533.00
Honduras.....			231.00
Nicaragua (?).....			203.00
Paraguay.....			203.00
Uruguay.....			429.00
Subtotal.		17,025.32	25,470.00
United States (cannot exceed 50 percent of grand total collected from all nations for preceding year).....	29,261.00	\$ 23,143.16	\$ 23,143.16
Grand total.		46,286.32	48,613.16
			50,894.16

¹ All dues had been collected by June 30, 1944, except for Bolivia, whose payment was received after the close of the fiscal year.

² Dues already paid on May 1, 1945.

³ This figure was arrived at by taking 50 percent of the total of \$46,286.32 collected from all governments for dues for the fiscal year 1943-44.

Rate of expenditure

Fiscal year	Cash receipts from—			Cash disbursements	Cash balance end of fiscal year
	Government	Other	All sources		
1941-42.....	\$8,588.00	\$478.01	\$9,066.01	(⁴)	\$9,066.01
1942-43.....	33,218.33	472.20	33,690.53	\$12,814.01	29,942.53
1943-44.....	48,686.32	1,008.39	49,694.71	41,452.69	38,184.55
1944-45.....	\$ 48,272.16	\$ 948.07	\$ 49,200.23	\$ 84,104.78	3,300.00
1945-46.....	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 51,200.00	\$ 51,200.00	-----

¹ Collections made by Temporary Organizing Committee.

² Expenses were defrayed by Temporary Organizing Committee.

³ Estimated.

STATEMENT 1.—*Inter American Statistical Institute Financial Statements—Balance sheet, June 30, 1944*

ASSETS	
Cash in bank	\$34, 884. 55
Cash advances in hands of others (contra)	² 3, 300. 00
Accounts receivable, membership dues (see exhibit A)	749. 00
Property at cost (principally books) (contra)	107. 20
Total	39, 040. 75

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS	
Reserves:	
For cash advances in hands of others (contra)	\$3, 300. 00
For accounts receivable, membership dues	115. 00
For advance membership payments	1, 114. 62
	4, 529. 62
Capital surplus (capital invested in property) (contra)	107. 20
Unappropriated surplus	34, 403. 93
Total	39, 040. 75

STATEMENT 2.—*Inter American Statistical Institute—cash receipts and disbursements, July 1, 1943, through June 30, 1944*

Receipts:	
Carry-over from fiscal year 1942-43	\$29, 942. 53
Income, fiscal year 1943-44:	
Membership dues (see exhibit A):	
Constituent members	\$282. 68
Adhering governments	48, 686. 32
Affiliated organizations	
	48, 968. 95
Publication sales (see exhibit C):	
Quarterly journal	677. 76
Other	40. 00
	717. 76
Miscellaneous (cash refunds)	8. 00
	49, 694. 71
Total	79, 637. 24
Disbursements (see exhibit B):	
Bureau: Travel expense	8. 75
Secretariat:	
Personal services	17, 482. 98
All other operating costs	1, 999. 11
	19, 462. 09
Publications:	
Quarterly journal:	
Editorial office, Mexico, D. F.	8, 201. 31
Secretariat, Washington, D. C.	2, 493. 84
Development of special journal services and materials, and translation work	246. 36
	10, 941. 51
Other publications (revised edition of descriptive brochure, etc.)	537. 00
	11, 478. 51

¹ All cash on hand had been deposited in the bank as of the end of the fiscal year.² Includes lump-sum advances as follows: In the hands of the editor of the journal, in Mexico, D. F., \$2,000; in the hands of the chairman of the Committee on Inter American Statistical Yearbook, in Buenos Aires, \$1,000; in the hands of the traveling field representative, Buenos Aires, \$300.

24 INTER AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE MEMBERSHIP

STATEMENT 2.—*Inter American Statistical Institute—cash receipts and disbursements, July 1, 1943, through June 30, 1944—Continued*

Disbursements (see exhibit B)—Continued.

Projects and their committees:

Current Publications, Committee on						
Inter American Statistical Yearbook:						
Committee on						
Development of yearbook plan				\$3,322.36		
Statistical Education, Committee on					22.84	
Demographic Statistics, Committee on						
Projects Review:						
Committee on				149.74		
National income					644.42	
Foreign trade classification "Convertibility Index"				3,507.00		
Development of microfilm exchange service ("Intercambio Estadístico")					2,856.98	
						<u>10,503.34</u>
Total						<u>\$41,452.69</u>
Balance, June 30, 1944						<u>\$38,184.55</u>
¹ Balance accounted for:						
Hamilton National Bank, general fund						\$41,286.02
Less outstanding checks						<u>7,401.47</u>
Hamilton National Bank, contingency revolving fund						\$3,884.55
Lump-sum advances in hands of others						<u>1,000.00</u>
\$3,300.00						

Two-year budget of Inter American Statistical Institute, 1944-45, 1945-46, based on present rate of income

Area of activity	Year 1944-45			Year 1945-46		
	Inter American Statistical Institute income	Other income sources ¹	Total	Inter American Statistical Institute income	Other income sources ¹	Total
I. ADMINISTRATION, ORGANIZATION, CO-ORDINATION						
(a) Secretariat:						
1. General	\$8,700	\$3,800	\$12,500	\$7,700	\$3,800	\$11,500
2. Correspondence and mail	7,700	300	8,000	7,400	300	7,700
3. Biographical files on statistical personnel	2,000	50	2,050	900	50	950
4. Files, correspondence and general		1,600	1,600		1,600	1,600
5. Financial, accounting, and reporting	1,200	1,200	2,400	600	1,200	1,800
6. Quarters and equipment		8,100	8,100		8,100	8,100
7. Services to committees, professional staff, and visitors	3,000		3,000			
8. Statistical source file and bibliographical services	9,800	600	10,400	3,000	600	3,600
9. Translating and interpreting	1,800		1,800			
(b) International collaboration:						
1. Congresses, conferences, and committees	5,000		5,000			
2. Traveling field representatives						
II. PUBLICATIONS						
(a) Yearbook, annual	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,300		10,300
(b) Journal, quarterly	14,300		14,300	13,400		13,400
(c) Microfilm, monthly	1,800	800	2,600	1,800	800	2,600
(d) Monographs, irregularly						
(e) Bibliography, every 3 to 5 years	2,000		2,000			
(f) Director of statistical personnel, every 3 to 5 years	500		500			
(g) Others						

Two-year budget of Inter American Statistical Institute, 1944-45, 1945-46, based on present rate of income—Continued

Area of activity	Year 1944-45			Year 1945-46	
	Inter American Statistical Institute income	Other income sources ¹	Total	Inter American Statistical Institute income	Other income sources
III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES					
(a) Statistical methods, techniques, theory:					
1. General (including subject matter surveys not elsewhere classified)	\$1,000	\$6,500	\$7,500		
2. Census methods and procedures		3,250	3,250		
3. Index numbers	1,000	6,500	7,500		
4. Mapping					
5. Mathematical statistics					
6. Sampling	600	5,000	5,600		
7. Other specialized techniques					
(b) Statistical standards:					
1. General					
2. Foreign trade classification	2,520	2,000	4,520		
3. Industrial classification					
4. Mortality and morbidity classifications					
5. Occupational classification					
6. Tabular and graphic presentation					
7. Weights and measures					
(c) Statistical training materials and methods:					
1. General (including general surveys)	1,000	6,500	7,500		
2. Fellowships					
3. Lectureships					
4. Organization and administration of statistical services					
5. Teaching tools					
(d) Other:					
1. General					
2. National income	10,200	5,600	15,800	\$4,600	\$5,600
Total	84,120	71,800	155,920	49,700	22,050
					71,750

¹ Represents expenditures made by other organizations in connection with Inter American Statistical Institute programs; contributed "services in kind" and other types of benefits for which the Institute would otherwise have to pay.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you very much, gentlemen, for your appearance and for the information which you have given the committee.

Mrs. BOLTON. I move that the committee go into executive session. (Whereupon, at 11:45 a. m., the committee went into executive session.)

[H. Rept. No. 502, 79th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 688), to amend the joint resolution of January 27, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter American Statistical Institute," having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Inter American Statistical Institute is only 4 years old, it has become an important instrument for the improvement of economic and social relationships between the nations of the Western Hemisphere. It is providing the Government of the United States with new means of access to vital information.

The primary objective of the Institute has been to improve methods and to strengthen the various national bureaus of statistics, which are the principal

